Number 365 THE August 17, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, August 17, 1793.

Treasury Department,

June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propofals will be received at the office of the fecretary of the treafury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclufively, for the fupply of all rations which may be required for the ufe of the United States, from the firft day of January to the thirty firft day of December 1794, both days inclufive, at the places, and within the diftricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, and at Pittſburgh, York-Town and Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Bever Creek, and at the mouth of Big Bever Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Bever, and at the upper falls.

4 At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6 At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid river Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the ſaid river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the ſaid river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, wich empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami river of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid river Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream runing into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, & at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh river, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the ſaid Wabaſh to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River; and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid river, inclufively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid river, and at Naſhville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3-4 of a pound of pork,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber about the firſt of this inſt. a KENTUCKY BOAT, upwards of 50 feet long, and 11 feet wide, numbered 68, with a marking iron. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CARPENTER.

Mouth of Short creek, weſt Ohio, June 2, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 22.

Declaration made by the Preſident of the National Convention to the Frnch Nation.

CITIZENS,

"THE ſcandalous ſcene which has juſt paſſed in the tribunes, convinces me of the truth of a conſpiracy which has been revealed to me by many good citizens, who, fearing the poignards of aſſaſſins, have refuſed to make their names public. I ſhall now develope this plot! Legiſlators, people, be attentive!—your ſafety is concerned!

"The ariſtocracy and the coalition of kings, who tremble at their inability to ſnatch from us our liberty by the force of arms, are now preparing to deſtroy it by an intrigue carried on by [illegible] days appointed [illegible] what paſſed yeſterday and to day in the hall are only preliminaries to it. This conſpiracy has been formed for the ſame purpoſe as that of the 10th of May; they wiſh to deſtroy the convention, and this is their plan of execution.

"The conſpirators after having for a long time prepared the minds of the people by crafty ſpeeches cloathed in patriotic language, have miſled the members of the popular ſocieties, of the conſtituted authorities, and even of the convention itſelf, ſo as almoſt to have perſuaded them that to ſave the country, a new inſurrection was neceſſary. This inſurrection has been organized by clandeſtine committees. Every thing is preconcerted and arranged. The diſorder which they have created in the Convention, will ſerve as a pretext for their projected riot. The women too lend their aſſiſtance, many of whom have been formed into regiments for this iniquitous undertaking—at the moment when their miſguided arms are uplifted for the deſtruction of their country, they endeavor to perſuade us that they are employed in ſaving it.

"A great majority of the citizens, it is true, have not been ſeduced; but our enemies have ſucceeded in making fanatics of that credulous part of the people, who, more remarkable for their virtue than their underſtanding, are eaſily miſled. They have alſo attempted to perſuade the Volunteers, who are going to Vendee, that they ought not to depart till after the execution of their project.

"The inſurgents are to execute, on the members of the convention and other citizens, the proſcriptions which have been ordered by their leaders. The perſons proſcribed will neceſſarily find ſome defenders; a combat will enſue, and ſuch members of the convention as ſhall have been led aſtray, will be themſelves maſſacred. The national repreſentation will then be deſtroyed; the flames of civil war will break forth, and the departments and the armies will be diſſolved.

"A prey to anarchy, there no longer remains to France a rallying point. During theſe intervals, all the armies at the ſame time attack our frontiers; the ariſtocrats ſhew themſelves, and the counter revolution is effected.

"Citizens, this is the abyſs into which you are about to be precipitated, if, notwithſtanding all that you have juſt heard, you perſiſt in following the inſtigations of thoſe who miſlead you. I call heaven to witneſs, it is for your welfare alone that I ſpeak—If you could ſee the bottom of my heart, you would there diſcover how much I abhor ſlavery—how much I adore liberty. It is ſhe who at this moment inſpires me.

"I owe to my country the declaration that I have made—I have diſcharged my conſcience, and, firm at my poſt, I wait the event.

"I love the people too well not to uſe my utmoſt endeavors to ſave them from the effects of their own madneſs; and if in the exceſs of their blindneſs it ſhould happen, that in this chair I ſhould receive their attacks, covered with wounds I will ſtill offer up my prayers for their happineſs, and my laſt words ſhall be "O God, preſerve the liberty of my country; and pardon thoſe murderers, they know not what they do."

(Signed) "ISNARD."

In my letter of the 20th, I announced [illegible] momentary expectation of an awful and tremendous criſis, and never was the ſtate of this metropolis ſo critical as it is at the preſent moment. By the addreſs of the preſident of the convention to the people, you will preceive how matters are circumſtanced, and in addition to this ſtatement, take the following particulars:

The populace aſſemble in great bodies, and become more and more riotous and importunate. They expreſs their deteſtation of the preſent ſtate of things, call out for laws and government, and in the hall of the Convention the legiſlators are at each ſitting inſulted by the galleries.

Yeſterday two thouſand of the rioters were apprehended by the armed force—a meaſure which appears to have rouſed the citizens of all ranks, who find an immediate deciſion neceſſary.

Boulanger, the new commandant general, has reſigned, foreſeeing too much danger and difficulty, at the preſent criſis, in the poſt of honor aſſigned to him.

The departments are in a ſtate little better than that of the metropolis. Marſeilles ſeems to have renewed the plan of a federative ſyſtem of the ſouthern provinces. The ſections of that city have got the better of the adverſe party, and co-operate with thoſe of Bourdeaux; many of the citizens have fled, and a greater number are apprehended and impriſoned.

It was yeſterday announced in the Convention, that M. de St. Croix, ſent on a diplomatic miſſion to Conſtantinople, had been apprehended on his way by the Baſhaw of Boſnia.

The ſucceſs of the Spaniards on the frontier of the Pyrennees has been rapid. They have made a ſecond irruption in the lower department of the Pyrennees, have poſſeſſed themſelves of St. Jean de Luz, and threaten an attack on Bayonne, in the vicinity of which city, it has been ſtated in the laſt

bobins, they have made their landing good to the number of ten thousand. They have obtained a complete victory over the troops of the republic, at Saars.

General Miaczinski was guillotined yesterday morning, at the square de la Revolution. During his way to the spot of execution, he cried out incessantly to the crowd that followed him, "I die the victim of a cabal.—The people will one day regret my death; but it will be too late." The general was three times interrogated. On the first and second occasions, he criminated several national deputies, as well as general Westermann; on the third he seemed to retract. His respite excited a strong interest in the Parisians, who were desirous of his pardon.

Philippe Devaux, adjutant general of the northern army, and Dumourier's aid de camp, convicted of betraying the republic by executing his general's orders, was condemned last night, and executed this morning. He heard his sentence pronounced without emotion: "I have known," said he, "how to spill my blood, at the head of armies, in the defence of the people. I shall ascend the scaffold courageously; and may my death be useful to the people!

LONDON, June 8.

Detachments from the royal regiment of dragoons' the Enniskillen and the royal regiment of horse guards, are ordered to embark on Monday next for foreign service.

General Valence, the accomplice of Dumourier, had yesterday an interview with Mr. Pitt, and some other members of the cabinet in Downing-street.

We are favored through a channel on which we can depend, with the following extract of a letter from Magdeburgh.

Two hundred pieces of cannon unremittingly fire upon the city of Valenciennes.

It is confidently said, that the scarcity of grain is so much felt in some parts of Spain, that they have been obliged to grind shells of nutts, as a substitute for bread.

I can assure you that the accounts inserted in several journals of M. de la Fayette's being dead is false. He is still here with M. Alexander Lameth, and their companions in misfortune, in as good health as can be expected, in a prison very close and unwholesome. I have not seen them: for they are allowed to see nobody; they are not even permitted to communicate with one another. I shall say little of what I feel upon this subject; but I cannot help thinking that the atrocities of which the Jacobins have been guilty in France, in moments of alarm and tumult, are more pardonable than the deliberate injustice which these honorable men have been compelled to suffer—How after this can any man trust to the moderation of the combined powers?"

The censor of the press at Vienna has forbidden the circulation of various German papers, under the severest penalties. A new edict respecting religion is ready for publication, in which the exercise of the Protestant worship is laid under additional restraints.

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American Affairs.

LANSINBURG, (N. York) July 23.

We have as late accounts from Niagara, as about two weeks since. It had been supposed that Gov. Simcoe, would attend at the treaty with our commissioners; but he has at last excused himself, by saying it will be inconvenient for him, on account of the daily applications of people from the states, for lands in that province.—This excuse rather confirms the opinion of the most discerning, that he acts with a view of appearing agreeable and friendly to both, at the same time not to injure so desirable an object as the continuance of the Indian war.—If these things be true, it is certainly impolitic and inhumane in the people of the states, (at this time) to over-run his excellency with private business, to the exclusion of conciliatory acts of benevolence.—Our readers will condemn a deed that prevents the exercise of a virtue.

NEW-YORK, August 1.

At half past six o'clock yesterday morning, the Ambuscade frigate weighed anchor and stood for the hook, with the wind and tide favorable; at nine o'clock she was out of sight from the point of the battery.

The following letter was transmitted by citizen BOMPARD, to Captain Courtney, of the British frigate Boston, on hearing that the latter would be happy to see him at the Hook.

"On board of the French republic's frigate L'Ambuscade, 29th July, 1793, the 2d year of the Republic.

"SIR,

"I have received an invitation by a sloop which you boarded yesterday, to sail out of this harbour and fight your frigate; I should not have hesitated a moment to comply with your wishes (which seems to me only ostensible) had you conveyed your challenge in the mode that honor prescribes.—Upon an occasion of this kind, I should have written to the opposite commandant, and have pledged my honor, that I was unattended by any artifice or stratagem, unbecoming the character of a brave and candid soldier: as you have conducted yourself in a different manner, you must be sensible that I cannot, consistently with my duty, expose the brave men I have the honor to command, on vague and unauthenticated reports.

"Therefore, sir, if you are really the brave man that you pretend to be, pursue the above measures, and as soon as I receive your answer, I shall do myself the honor of waiting on you.

(Signed) "BOMPARD,"

Captain Commandant of l'Embuscade.'

N. B. Citizen Bompard not having received an answer to the above letter resolved however not to disappoint the martial ardour of captain Courtney, and accordingly has sailed this morning out of the harbour to wait upon him.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Authentic particulars relative to the engagement between the Ambuscade and Boston frigates—from a letter dated Shrewsbury, Aug. 1.

"At five in the morning, the two frigates hove in sight directly off Shrewsbury, 3 leagues from the land—At three-quarters past five they began to engage, and the action continued, with intervals of manœuvring, pretty brisk till seven, the Ambuscade having much the advantage of the wind. The action then became more sharp, and continued so some time, when the Ambusdade appeared much in confusion, from the British frigate raking her considerably. At this juncture a shot from the Ambuscade carried away the Boston's main topmast, which falling overboard the wreck appeared to embarrass them very much. The ships then retired a small distance from each other, as by mutual consent. In one quarter of an hour the Boston bore away to the southward, and the Ambuscade after her, till they were nearly out of sight. The Boston was under all the sail she could set, and the French frigate also, but her main top sail only half mast high, probably from the mast being injured. The British frigate's main top mast appeared to be carried away very near the cap. The Boston's bearing away as she did, was no doubt with a design to refit, which it was thought he might do by one o'clock, when probably the engagement was resumed. From all appearance it was thought the British frigate would be taken.

[We are informed the Boston frigate was manned for engaging with 295 able seamen and 45 boys. The Ambuscade had 300 men and 40 boys, and 28 volunteers from a French East Indiaman.

Abstract of Foreign Intelligence, to the 8th of June, received by the June Packet, arrived at New York from Falmouth, on Tuesday evening last.

On the 23d of May a general attack was made upon the French in their camp at Famars. The action lasted five hours, about 300 prisoners (says the *London* account) and 10 pieces of cannon were taken from the French: 20 non-commissioned officers and about 300 of the combined armies fell.—An important victory had been gained over the French insurgents in Poitou, by general Kellerman: the rebels in Britanny have been prevented from pursuing their successes by divisions among themselves and the want of magazines. A very formidable force was in motion against them the latter end of May.—The Leyden Gazette mentions in an extract of a letter from Manheim, of May 19, that "general Custine had succeeded beyond expectation in succouring Mentz, which had been blockaded on all sides. Having advanced at the head of a numerous army, he attacked general Wurmser, and obliged him to retreat. He then, with part of his troops attacked a corps of the Prussian army under prince Hohenlohe, at Carlesberg, who soon abandoned that important post to the French." From this article it appears, that the combined armies are actually driven from the posts which they had taken to cover the army besieging Mentz, that by this means the communication between this army and the combined armies acting on the Flanders frontier is cut off. This will prevent all supplies from coming to the grand armies by the Rhine, and will in a great measure determine the fate of the campaign. The German papers confirm the above account, adding that the whole circle is in the highest alarm.—On the 29th of May arrived at Ostend an English fleet of transports, with horses, troops, and supplies of all kinds for the grand armies. The French had made a sortie from Lisle, and cut to pieces two of the best Dutch regiments. The Hollanders stood with their usual intrepidity, till ranks were so thinned and broke as to make further resistance impossible, when the greater part of the survivors were taken prisoners. On the evening of May 29th, 7000 French troops marched from Dunkirk, and on the 30th attacked Furnes (12 miles east of Dunkirk) where were posted a body of Dutch and Austrian troops to the number of 1200. They made a vigorous resistance but were forced to yield to superior numbers. The French instantly entered and took possession of all the stores and ammunition deposited there for the use of the campaign. Vast numbers of wounded were sent to Ostend: universal panic had seized all descriptions of people, and the French army was looked for at Ostend on the 4th of June, where their whole dependence was on the troops just arrived from England, who if they could not repel the French, would inevitably have the mortification of seeing the immense quantities of forage and other stores, designed for the combined armies, fall into the hands of the republicans.—A body of 20,000 men of the French were lying before Lisle, to cover that city; another of equal strength lay at Bouchain; and a third in maritime Flanders, to watch the enemy in that quarter. Every thing announced insuppo[illegible]able difficulties to the combined forces in their project of subjugating France. The count D'Artois had been in England to negociate with the British govern[illegible] into pay 15,000 Russians, empress had agreed to furn[illegible] to maintain them. The [illegible] with a flat denial from the P[illegible] —He was then at Hull, [illegible] Prussian frigate.—General [illegible] had been acquitted of all the exhibited against him, and Servan was suspended in his [illegible] of the army of the eastern [illegible] His successor is general Deller[illegible]

The affray that took place the day in the New York Tontine house, between some citizens York and an officer of the B[illegible] gate Boston (who had been prize master of the Republican privateer) is said to have arisen the following circumstance.—[illegible] cer, after vociferating against the A[illegible] mericans as a nation, offered to lay 100 dollars, that the Boston would take the Ambuscade frigate in the intended engagement—"and he would instantly stake the money, provided he was sure it would be *safe* in this country." Upon this Mr. Jeffo[illegible] knocked him down—the officer rose and drew his sword—he was again knocked down, then seized by the nape of his neck and the waistband of his breeches, and tossed from the gallery into the street. Some mercantile persons attempted to be insolent in his behalf, but were soon hushed by a saving glance of the *Liberty Cap*.

In one of the New York papers "a *fast sailing vessel is advertised to take* down passengers to the Hook, as spectators to the expected sea fight between the Ambuscade and Boston frigates.

Yesterday came up the river and anchored opposite the city, the French frigate la Serveillante of 40 guns, and the ship le Normandie, armed en flute, both ships fired salutes, which were returned by a detachment of the artillery, with two brass 12 pounders, from High street wharf, and by repeated huzzas from a great number of citizens collected on the occasion.

We hear that Captain Barney, of Baltimore, in a ship from the Cape, was captured by two Providence privateers, who put ten hands on board—leaving Capt. Barney and three hands in his own ship, who have found means to conduct her to her originally destined port, Baltimore.

The United States } In the circuit court
vs } for the District
Gideon Henfield. } of Pennsylvania

THIS was an indictment charging the defendant in *twelve* laboured counts with having entered on board a *French privateer*, and assisted in capturing a *British* vessel, "contrary to the law of nations, to the laws of the United States, and against the peace and dignity of the same." The evidence on the trial established these points, to wit.—That *Gideon Henfield*, being a citizen and inhabitant of the *United States*, and having a family resident at *Salem*, in the state of *Massachusetts*, entered, as prize master, on board the *Citizen Genet*, a privateer belonging to the *French Republic*, which sailed from Charleston, in the state of South Carolina; that on the voyage, and while *Gideon Henfield* was on board, the *Citizen Genet* captured an *English* ship called the *William*; and that *Gideon Henfield*, taking possession of the ship, as prize master, brought her into the port of Philadelphia.

After several days were consumed in arguments by the counsel, and the court had indulged themselves in repeated charges, the jury, amidst the acclamations of their fellow citizens, pronounced *Gideon Henfield* NOT GUILTY.

By this verdict, which, according to the charge of the court, includes a decision on the *law* as well as the *fact*, it is now established, that a citizen of the *United States* may lawfully enter on board a *French privateer*; and, it is presumable, that no other prosecution

for the same cause, can be sustained; as it would be contrary to the principles of impartial justice, that any man should, in future, be convicted and punished, for doing *what* in *Gideon Henfield* was no crime, and incurred no penalty.

With respect to the charge of the court, which declared explicitly, that the acts committed by *Gideon Henfield* were a violation of the law of the land, and punishable, we can only lament, that any occasion should arise for introducing motives of policy, to influence the decisions of our courts of justice; nor, while we entertain the highest esteem for the wisdom and integrity of our judges, ought we to forget the respect that is due to the virtue and independence of our juries. When the seven bishops (good and celebrated men) were tried for petitioning *James* the 2d, a similar difference of opinion arose between the bench and the jury; the people *then*, as the people *now*, exulted in the verdict of acquittal; and our posterity will, probably, venerate *this*, as we venerate *that* jury, for adding to the security of the rights and liberties of mankind.

Pittsburgh, August 17.

Wednesday last sailed from this place for Head Quarters, Fort Washington, a detachment of 70 federal troops, under the command of Captain Pratt.

And the same day another detachment of 30 federal troops, under the command of Lieut. Tinsley embarked for the same place.

We understand that a party of men are to be left at Whelen to erect a fort, of which Lieut. Grayson is to have the command.

The legislature of this state are to meet agreeable to adjournment, on Tuesday the 27th inst.

Washington County, August 3, 1793.

Mr. Scull,

You will greatly oblige one of your Subscribers by inserting the following reflections in your paper.

ONE bad consequence of the schemes of the federal treasury department, is the base thirst for money, which seems to be a distinguishing feature of the Americans at this day. It is an evil encreasing to an alarming degree; which will pervade the whole union and attack the very vitals of our political exittence.

A striking instance, amongst many of the truths of the preceding observation, is the rash step taken by the assembly of Pennsylvania at their last session. Ever since Congress, with an insulting lavishness, carved to themselves such extravagant salaries, our state legislature could not bear a comparison so galling both to their vanity and avarice. A remnant of shame, and some sparks of disinterestedness have hitherto hindered them from attempting any alteration, but at last such unfashionable scruples being magnanimously surmounted, the much wished for exploit has been atchieved.—Had they proceeded no farther, we might have shewn the indulgence of contempt; but when blinded by their avidity, our representatives, in order to gratify it, trample upon a constitution they were sworn to obey,; then it is high time to resent the insult, and punish the prevaricators.

And here the conduct of the senate cannot but excite our admiration. In order to convince the unbelievers of their importance, of their being a necessary ingredient in the political machine, if not to forward and regulate, at least to retard and embarrass its motion; they stood out for two years and denied with an heroical perseverance, their assent to the only rational mode of appointing a federal senator: but when the weighty matter of their fees came forward, an edifying and truly exemplary acquiescence has evinced their patriotism.

Virtue, it has been said by a great political writer, is the principle of a republic; certain it is that it ought to be so; certain, it is too, that as long as disinterestedness was deemed a noble accomplishment, the ancient republics of Greece and Italy remained happy and unconquerable, but when the *well-born* of those times established other maxims, then their deadly poison spreading throughout the political body, the whole sunk as a corrupted mass.

I heard the measure apologized for by these words—*A man of spirit could not accept of a seat in the assembly under three dollars a day.*—A man of spirit!—Good God, what degree of degeneracy have we come to, if such an expression does not excite a general horror? Shall we call baseness, spirit, and avidity, greatness of soul? Oh ye heroes of Lacedemon and Rome, as frugal and disinterested as you were brave, had you thought, that in the bosom of infant republics, and in the middle of an age more enlighted than even yours, the virtues that shone forth in you, would be once laughed at, and that a set of modern legislators would cherish the opposite vices; great would have been your sorrow, great your contern for the unhappy generation.

Convinced, as we are all, that it is a duty incumbent upon us, to manifest our displeasure at the conduct of our delegates, we must, and I make no doubt but what we will, unite in totally excluding the members of the majority of the present assembly as for ever unworthy of our confidence, and placing it in persons, who *dastardly* subject to that plebian distemper, disinterestedness, will look upon the act we complain of, as a stain upon our legislature and our state, that cannot be too soon blotted out.

Query. Will the treasurer be justifiable in paying to the members their draughts, in pursuance of a retrospective law?

I remain,
Sir, with due regard,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM TELL.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.

AMBUSCADE and BOSTON FRIGATES.

An account of the action between those vessels, by a spectator on board the latter.

On Thursday the first of August, at 2 A. M. the Boston discovered a sail on the weather bow; she immediately beat to arms; and every thing was prepared for action. The Capt. of the Boston knowing himself near the fleet, concluded to stand to the southward as long as it was dark, that at day-light he might see if any more ships were in sight. At about five o'clock, finding no other ship in sight, set sail to head-reach the Ambuscade, so as to fetch her on the other tack.—In about 20 minutes they tacked ship again, but could not fetch the Ambuscade. As soon as the Boston came abreast, she bore down. Capt. Courtney expecting the enemy were going to rake him, wore ship and met him in the opposite tack. The Boston then hauled down her French colours which she had wore in her former manœuvrings, and hoisted her English colours, fired a broadside without hailing the other ship. The Ambuscade returned the fire, carried away the Boston's cross jack yard, and passed by. The Boston then tacked again and came under the Ambuscade's lee quarter, when the engagement was very smart. In the early part of the action the 1st and 2d lieutenants were wounded. About the middle part the Captain was killed, as was the lieutenant of marines; and about the same time the main top mast was shot away. The Ambuscade was the whole of this time dropping astern, to get on the [illegible] quarter; and as soon as [illegible] his situation had greatly [illegible], and shortly after cut [illegible] sails and rigging in such a ma[illegible] they had very little comma[illegible] their ship.

The first lieutenant (who had been wounded before) came on deck and took command; he immediately bore away, making what sail he could, and having a fair wind, set all his steering sails on his foremast. The Ambuscade gave chace, which she continued about 2 hours, but finding she could not overtake the Boston, spoke a brig which she appeared to have taken.

The Boston has received much damage in her hull, and sprung her mizen mast, damaged her fore and mizen yard, and most part of her standing and running rigging cut to pieces.—One of her main deck guns was also dismounted, and by the surgeon's account there were 10 men killed and 24 wounded; among the former were Captain Courtney, the lieutenant and corporal of marines; among the latter 3 lieutenants and 1 midshipman.

As some persons have disputed the challenge sent by Capt. Courtney to Citizen Bompard, I think proper to certify that it is a matter of fact.

The Ambuscade returned to New-York on Saturday morning, with the loss of 8 men killed and about 30 wounded.

The New York papers inform us, that the masts of the Ambuscade were so wounded in the late engagement, that she must have a new set complete.

Another account received mentions that the Boston had 34 killed and upwards of 50 wounded; and the Ambuscade 6 killed and 11 wounded.

During the whole engagement a little man was plainly seen dressed in a short white jacket, walking the quarter deck of the Ambuscade, with his hands behind his back; now and then, however, taking a pinch of snuff. This was Capt. BOMPARD. He was pointed at by the officers of the Boston as a mark for the musqueteers; but it appears he escaped unhurt, as well as all the officers of the French frigate.

Tuesday evening arrived here the ship Fame, from Nantz; which place she left about the first of June.

We have seen a Paris paper of the 28th of May, brought by the Fame—it contains several letters from Gen. Lamorliere, and the Commissioners, dated at Lisle—giving an account of a successful attack on the enemy in the neighbourhood of that place, on the 23d.

Craig & M'Dowell,

HATTERS,

BEG leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they carry on the Hatting Business in all its various branches, at their Hat Manufactory in Third-street near Market-street, where gentlemens' hats are dressed and cocked in the true military stile, and ladies hats made in the newest fashion, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber being influenced by a wish to serve those who condescend to honor him with the care of their children as a teacher, begs leave to inform them in general, that in order to prevent playing truant he has adopted a general rule, that whoever absents himself unduely, and returns without any signature from his parent or guardian, shall undergo the pain of correction, without discrimination.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1793.

LIGHT HORSE.

SUCH persons within the bounds of Allegheny county as are willing to form themselves into a TROOP or LIGHT HORSE, conformably to the 3d and 5th sections of the act entitled, "*An Act for the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,*" are hereby NOTIFIED to attend on Tuesday evening the 3d of September, (being the second day of Allegheny county court) at the house of Captain John M'Masters, in Pittsburgh, to elect their officers.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
Brigade Inspector.

August 12, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Benjamin Reed living in Washington, a Negro Man, about 33 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a strong well built fellow, had on when he went away, a short coat of a light grey cotton, nankeen breeches, light coloured cassimer waistcoat, grey stockings, good shoes and buckles, and a square crowned hat; he is fat faced, plays well on the fiddle, and perhaps may [illegible] for a freeman, as he has a forged pass signed by David Bradford and Benjamin Reed, and calls himself some times Thomas Dover, at others Reuben. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM REED.

Allegheny county, Mifflin township, Aug. 10, 1793.

Notice is hereby given

to all those indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note or book account, to come in before the 1st day of October next, and pay off their respective balances, otherwise he will be under the necessity of using such means as will render it disagreeable to themselves and to their humble servant,

HUGH WILSON.

Washington, August 6, 1793.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THE whole of the property belonging to the subscriber, consisting of the following articles, viz. one lot in the town of Washington with a good shingled house, kitchen, stable, and an excellent well of water thereon, with every other accommodation suitable for a tavern, or any other kind of public business; one other lot adjoining the aforementioned, with a a shingled house and other improvements thereon; a tract of land containing 100 acres, in a good state of improvement, having 30 acres cleared and under good fence, with a good shingled house thereon, and every other necessary improvement, within two miles and an half of the town of Washington; likewise, a young a stallion four years old, two draft horses, one cow, and a variety of houshold furniture too tedious to enumerate.—If the above property is not sold within three weeks from this date, it will be set up at public vendue on the third Monday of September next. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in the town of Washington.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book account are requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom the subscriber is indebted, are requested to exhibit their accounts, and they shall be paid.

MARGARET FAULKNER.

Washington, August 8, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS
& Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at *Bedford*.

PETER Ankeny, Benjamin Bird, David Bleakley, Turkey foot townſhip; John Cox, John Davis, James Dermot, John Webſter, Adam Walker, Solomon Linn, Iſaac Thompſon, Huntingdon county; Alex. M'Nutt, Michael Murphy, John Williams, John Henry, Huntingdon County; Frederick Hill, Bedford county; Daniel Moore, Peter Weſt, Andrew Nagal, Jacob Defenboth, John Defenboth, Mrs. Beams, George Beamer, Henry Shefer, John Bonnit.

Juſt opening for Sale by

James & Joſeph Patterſon,

At their *NEW STORE* the corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Patrick Murphy's,

A NEAT and well choſen aſſortment of *Dry Goods*, *Groceries*, *Cutlery* and *Earthen Ware*, which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, or approved country produce.

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1793.

IF JOHN COLL who had ſome concerns in buſineſs formerly with John Wright, near the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, and at that time he reſided with one John Carmichael on the Juniata, in Bedford county, and a few years paſt he went from thence into the county of Weſtmoreland to ſettle. If the ſaid John Coll will apply by letter to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, Eſq. attorney at law, in Philadelphia, with proper directions where he may be found, he will hear of ſomething much to his advantage—but ſhould he be deceaſed, any perſon that will give information when and where he died, will be thankfully rewarded for the ſame by thoſe it may concern, by directing a letter as above.

June 1793.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are ONCE MORE requeſted to come and ſettle their accounts before the 15th of Auguſt next, otherwiſe they may expect that a legal method will be taken for the recovery, without further notice.

PATRICK MURPHY.

Pittſburgh, July 26, 1793.

THIS is to inform the public that my wife Jane Caven has left my bed and board, and has behaved herſelf in an unbecoming manner, I therefore forwarn any perſon from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES CAVEN.

June 29, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, July 1, 1793.

Samuel Braydon, Fayette; James Cavet, near Emer's town; James Crawford, Thomas Dunlop, near Cherry's mill; Heney Evans, care of John Smilie, Eſq. William Elliot, Allegheny; William Frame; Joſeph Fiſher, Ligonier valley; Robert Flack, in ditto; James Finley, Waſhington townſhip; John Gilleſby, care of William Jack, Eſq. William Graham, Fayette county; John Gibſon, Long run; Joſeph Galbraith, care of George Baird, Eſq. Stafford Graham, Loyalhannon; John Glefbeaſon, Jacob's creek; Mr. Hallman, near Fort Pitt; John Holding, care of John Neal tavern keeper; David Johnſon, care of Col. Proctor; Charles Johnſton, Chartiers, Waſhington; Mrs. Anna Irwin, near the mouth of Loyalhannon; James Kale, Derry townſhip; Samuel Kerr, Mount Pleaſant; Mathew Knapp, Hans Leckie, Redſtone ſettlement; Benjamin Lord, Chriſtopher Lovinguire, Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, Eſq. Charles May, care of John Smiley, Eſq. James and William Millikin, Cecil townſhip, Waſhington; John Marſhall, Long run; Andrew M'Kee, Unity townſhip; Joſeph M'Farland, care of Joſeph Caldwell, near George's creek; James Moyers, Allegheny; William M'Caſſick, near Budds ferry; John Neſbitt, Connemagh; John Orr, ſchoolmaſter; James Officer, care of Col. Canon, Cononſburgh; Thomas Patterſon, care of Col. Cook; Thomas Ramſay, Fayette; Andrew Robinſon, Waſhington county; Stephen Reed, nine mile run; Meſſrs. Charles, Robert, and James Scott, Redſtone ſettlement; Andrew Scott, ſmith, in Brownſville; David Semple, Jacob Shefer, Laurel hill; Moſes Thompſon, at their ferry, Fayette county; Samuel Tailor, care of J. Taylor, Greenſburgh; Uriah Wheeler, ten mile from ditto; Gilbert Wade, Redſtone; Rev. Robert Warwick, care of ſquire Finley, near Beeſon town; John Wilſon, near col. Cook's; Andrew, William and Thomas White, Weſtmoreland county.

Such of the above letters as remain uncalled for three months from this date, will be returned to the General Poſt Office as dead Letters.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICES of Inſpection are opened at the following places, to receive entries for Stills, &c. agreeably to the Revenue Law of the United States, viz.——At the houſe of BENJAMIN WELLS in Fayette county—at the houſe of PHILIP RAGEN in Weſtmoreland county, and at my houſe and the houſe of ROBERT JOHNSTON, in Allegheny county.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector 4th Survey Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

June 1, 1793.

I HEREBY authoriſe Iſaac Pearce, poſtrider, on the route to Morgan Town, and David Donelly, poſtrider, on the route to Whelen, to receive any money on my account from thoſe who may be in arrears for the Pittſburgh Gazette, and receipt for the ſame. Thoſe indebted will take notice and pay the ſaid poſtriders, which will particularly oblige

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

Blank Deeds of Conveyance, &c. for ſale at the Printing Office.

William Semple,

IS now opening a general aſſortment of *DRY* and *WET GOODS*, at the Store in the Stone Houſe, now in the occupancy of Col. Preſly Nevill, which he will diſpoſe of *wholeſale & retail*; the particulars of which will be ſome time hence printed in handbills. He purpoſes ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, June 28, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Preſident of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed three commiſſioners to hold a treaty with the hoſtile Indians at the *Lower Sanduſky* on or about the firſt day of June next, enſuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with thoſe Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hoſtile attempts ſhould be made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements, whilſt the aforeſaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the Preſident, and I do, hereby, in his name, moſt ſolemnly forbid and reſtrain any attempts being made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements until the reſult of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Frederick Wiſe, late of Frederick Town, Waſhington county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to preſent them properly atteſted for ſettlement.

CATHARINE WISE, *Adminiſtx.*
ISAAC JENKINSON, *Adminiſtra.*

6th month 28th, 1793. 6t.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

THE *partnerſhip of* ROSE & HANCOCK, *ſtore-keepers, oppoſite Simmerall's Ferry, Youghiogeny river, being diſſolved the firſt day of July current, this is to requeſt all thoſe indebted to that partnerſhip by bond, bill or book debt to call at ſaid ſtore and ſettle their reſpective accounts before the firſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be ſued for the ſame without any further notice.*

If any perſon has any demands againſt the ſaid firm of Roſe and Hancock, they are requeſted alſo to call, have the ſame adjuſted, and receive payment.

July 18, 1793.

Eight Dollars

RANAWAY from living in New county, and ſtate of the 25th inſtant, named WILLIAM old, about 5 feet 3 made, of a fair compl black hair tied, and ledge of the ſhoe-maki he had on when he wen tain waiſtcoat and overa the knees, a grey coat clear buttons, and a high hat. Whoever ſecures med boy in any jail ſo that him again, ſhall receive the ward, and if brought home charges.

WILLIAM

July 27, 1793.

BROKE into the enclоſure of the ſubſcriber, living on Samuel W lie's place on the Monongahela, one mile from Elizabeth town, about the 8th of May laſt, a bay MARE, hands and an half high, about 13 or 14 years old, the off hind foot white, ſome white round the near knee, ſome ſaddle marks, and has the pole-evil. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM MEANS.

Auguſt 2, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the canoe containing two pair of Mill Stones, five ſplit bottom chairs, and one pair of chains, found in the Monongahela river on the 10th of September, 1792, will poſitively be ſold on Thurſday the 22d inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. White, mouth of Sewickley's run.

MICHAEL BARICKMAN.

Auguſt 7, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this place on Saturday the 3d inſtant, TIMOTHY CONNOR, a private in Lieut. Tinſley's detachment of the 3d Sub-legion, arrived here on the 1ſt inſtant from Fort Franklin. He is an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 3 inches high, black eyes and hair, dark complexion, ſmooth, inſinuating tongue; he took with him his regimental cloathing. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter and delivers him to the Commanding Officer at Fort Fayette, or any other Continental Officer, ſhall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL TINSLEY,
Lieut. 3d. S. L.

Fort Fayette, Auguſt 7, 1793.

BELLEVILLE,

Mouth of Jacob's Creek, Fayette county, 9th Auguſt, 1793.

THE *ſubſcribers have juſt imported from below, a general aſſortment of ſeaſonable* Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Queens-ware *and* Groceries, *which they intend to have a conſtant ſupply of, if encouraged. They will ſell them at very moderate prices for caſh, or exchange them for wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, whiſkey, linen, flax, tallow, bacon, butter, cheeſe, &c. The ſubſcribers having made engagements to each other from the firſt, to deal only for prompt payment, inform their friends and the public that as they do not mean to truſt, they will put their goods very low, and hope by their attention, to pleaſe thoſe who will favour them with their cuſtom.*

BEAUMONT & [illegible]

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcriptions, *Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*